WELCOME TO THEM ALL.

Scores of new subscribers are daily

taking advantage of the liberal offer of THE TIMES to secure a copy of

the World by Sunlight.

COAST IMPROVEMENTS.

result. Better investigate.

ITEMS FOR VA. AND N. C., IN CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS BILL,

Tucker Election Bill Will, it Is Said, be Adopted in its Entirety_Mr. Freeman, of Norfolk, Asks for a Consulship.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLET BUILDING, | WARRINGTON, February 3, 1894.

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the difference between Congressman Boutelle, the blatant bloody-shirt waving representative from Maine, and the mildmannered, firm, and courteous Southerner, General Catchings, of Mississippi, than their own contributions to the Congressional Directory.

In the debate yesterday upon the Hawaiian resolution Mr. Boutelle took occasion, as usual, to refer to the war and to the lynchings in the South, and succeeded fully in exhibiting another of his double-ring, all-under-one-canvas circus performances. General Catchings replied with an amount of vigor remarkable for him, and although the Speaker after-wards ruled that his language was un-perilamentary, it was certainly unmis-takable and as keen as a Damascus blade. Mr. Boutelle was completely and per-fectly. Mr. Boutelle was completely and per-fectly carved and scalped, and as he dropped into his seat one of a group of congressmen who were in the cloak-room "Boutelle reminds me of a story. and a dog. One day the dog came into the room where the monkey was chained, and polly, from her perch, cried, 'Sic him, sic him,' whereupon the dog flew at the monkey and killed him. A few days later polly was walking about the floor of the om in which she was kept, when the Remembering her cambe reappeared. Remembering her former fun, polly again cried, "Sie him, sie him, whereupon the dog fell upon polly and nearly killed her. She finally crawled upon her perch again, and, looking at her drooping wing, her bruised legs, and ruffled feather, she slowly sollioquized, Polly talks too much." The Election Bill.

At the time of the passage of the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, known as the Tucker bill, Mr. Fitch, of New York, claimed that the bill was incomplete, and to be effective in its operations, should be amended. Senator Hill, of New York who had introduced. Hill, of New York, who had introduced a bill of similar character in the Senate, thought differently, and after the favor-able report of the bill made by the Senate Committee, decided to substitute it for his own, Yesterday Mr. Tucker had conference with Senator Gray and other scuators who are very much in-terested in this matter, the result of which was that the Tucker bill will be adopted in its entirety, and will pass the Senate without amendment.

Congressman Tyler called on Assistant Secretary of State Uhl this morning with . C. Freeman, of Norfolk, whose endorsements for a consular position have been on file at the State De partment for some time. The Secretary out, as usual, was non-committal. So far, in the distribution of consular ap-continents to Virginia, Norfolk, the chief ercial city of the State, has been of the State cast of Lynchburg has been

Printer, seeking positions for some of his constituents, but Superintendent Palmer claims that his force is more than sufficient to do the work of the office. He called at the Pension Office and urged

Appropriations for Virginia.

Appropriations for Virginia.

Congressman Sayors, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House, presented to-day the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Among the appropriations for Virginia and North Carolina are the following items: For the completion of the Hog Island lighthouse, \$75,000; a sufficient appopriation for the lighting of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, with post-lights; for one superintendent of life-saying stations on the coasts. dent of life-saving stations on the coasts of Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, \$1,500; for one superintendent of life-saving stations on the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina, \$1,80; for the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, \$5,000, also a sufficient appropriation for the maintaining the magnitude. maintaining the quarantine station at Mr. Goodrich Hatton, of Portsmouth,

led on Congressman Tyler at the Capi-

New Postoffices.

Postoffices have been established in Virginia as follows: At Maxwelton, Hali-fax county, with Miss Sally Ruffin as postmaster, and at Prater, Buchanan county, with Miss Mary A. Dennis as

The postoffice at Basham, Floyd counof its former site.

A steamboat mail service has been es-tablished between Norfolk and Thomp-son's Wharf. Additional exchange of mails may be made, without expense to the department, as often as the boats. may run.

may run.
Messrs. J. B. Kine, of Richmond; W.
E. Fallon, of Winchester; J. C. Benty,
of Nelson county, and W. E. Beall, are he late Virginia arrivals at the St.

Messrs. N. W. Bowe and T. C. Williams, of Richmond; W. E. Hounes and wife, Hoydion; L. Jackson and wife, of Notloway, are among the Virginians at

Messrs, D. G. Miller, of Virginia, and A. P. Rhyne, of Mount Holly, N. C., at the National.

There were no changes in fourth-class continuaters to-day. B. L. W.

The Williams Contested Case.

At an informal meeting of some of the obers of the House Committee on Elections this evening, the contested election case of Williams vs. Settle was practically settled in favor of the sitting ember, Settle. Congressman Woodward, North Carolina, will present his views dissenting from some of the conclusions of the majority of the committee, but will agree to make the majority report

The decision of the committee will be accepted by Mr. Wrilliams as final, and the case will not be carried further.

REVIVAL OF THE LOTTERY. lenator Pasco Don't Think it Can be Estab Hebed in Florida.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3. + The alleged attempt to re-establish the Louisiana Lettery, under a nominal Honduras the Lettery, under a nominal Honduras charter, at Port Tampa City, Fla., was not inknown to Senator Pasco, who has been interesting himself on the subject for the past few days, and looking into the law with the end in view of doins at he can to remove the evil from the State. If there is not sufficient power in his State, Mr. Pasco says, he will bring the matter before Congress. matter before Congress.

Constitution contains a dibition of lotteries," said the Sonator been in harmony with the constitutheir suppression. A law passed last Legislature modified the resting statute, but the general im-pression was that instead of making it can aever the change made the law dronger Rumors have existed for some wine that some change made in the law I crease of nearly \$1,000,000 in currency.

rendered it possible for lotterles to carry on their work in that State. I have not been able to ascertain upon what that idea rested. I have talked with a number of the members of the Legislature and they all say there was nothing of the kind done. Still, there are buildings going up in Port Tampa, and it is manifest that they are connected with some lottery scheme. lottery scheme.

In some portions of the new law, in-stead of prohibiting lotteries generally. the Legislature added the words "in this State," the intention of those who put the law through, no doubt, being to make the claim before the courfs that only Florida lotteries were prohibited, and that lotteries in other States or foreign coun-iries might carry on their operations, or some of them at least, without violat-ing the laws of Florida. It is evident that this law must have been introduced and carried through the Legislature by some person in the secret although it was unknown to the great e person in the secret alt was unknown to the of men in the Legislature, the Governor who approved the bill. I have not examined the law critically, and do not presend to pass my opinion thoroughly, but my impression is that the first clause of the law, in which it pro-hibits the people from permitting or con-ducting lotteries, will check, in a great measure, the plans of these who ex-pect to carry on these constitues. pect to carry on these operations. My impression is that the first clause of the law makes a distinct offence and the clause which follows and is connected by the word "or," makes another offence. It is this second clause that has been modified. Another law prohibits the sale of tickets of any such lotteries as are mentioned in the first section, and, under the law, I am sure our courts can find the opportunity to check the evil

"The Governor of the State and the leading lawyers from various parts of the State, and public men generally, said the Senator, "with whom I have talked, have expressed their views, and a very general disposition exists to check this evil and break up the operations of this evil and break up the operations of this organization. If there is not sufficient strength in the present laws, I feel sure that the next Legislature will carry out public sentiment, which is against the lottery. Under existing law, whether the real headquarters are in Honduras or in Florida, the concern will not be able to use the United States mails. They will be prevented from this by the present law which the Supreme Court has better be prevented from this by the present law, which the Supreme Court has held to be constitutional. If additional na-tional legislation should become necessary it will undoubtedly be had, so far as the enstitutional power exists in Congress to legislate against the lottery evil."

if not to prevent it entirely.

MINERS AWED BY THE SHERIFF. The Rioting Strikers Return to Their

Homes After Firing a Few Shots. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 3.-Sheriff Silman received a telephone despatch yesterday to come with deputies immediately to Acme, where the Montgomery miners were marching on the Stevens mines to make Stevens men quit work. The Sheriff, with a posse, went up to Acme at 7 F. M., and found the Stevens men out ready to give the approaching mob a warm reception. They dispersed when the sheriff came at 10 o'clock.

A drunken mob of nearly three hundred strikers came up crying "put out lights. strikers came up crying put out lights. John Foster, standing in his own door with a lantern, was fired on by twelve men, and shot through the groin. He may die. The Sheriff's party fired lifty shots in the air. Some of the miners ran, and the rest came on shooting wildly. The Sheriff told them not to cross the dead line or he would fire into them. Tw miners were shot, one in the arm, and one in the chin, it is supposed by their own men. The Sheriff's determined stand awed the mob, and hearing that Foster was expected to die, they sent a committhat the claim of F. L. Douthat, of Charles City, be granted. This was done, the mob de parted, and the Sheriff came back to-day No further trouble is anticipated.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION

Solves a Murder Mystery Begun in Russell County, Va., Four Years Ago.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 3.-Wm. Baker has been arrested for the murder of old man Brackett, which occurred in Russell county, Va., four years ago. The murder has remained a mystery until now, when a woman in the last stages of consumption has confessed that witnessed the deed. Baker killed the old man for his money and hid the body in a cellar.

STARTLING IF TRUE. A Serious Split Said to Exist in the British

Cab net on the Uganda Question,

LONDON, Feb. 3.-It is reported that a serious split exists in the Cabinet over the report of the late Sir Gerald Portal, favering a protectorate in Uganda. The earl of Rosebery Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is said to be in fa-vor of a protectorate, and Mr. Gladston-and the majority of the cabinet are said to oppose it.

The Poliard-Breckenridge Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2-Con-trary to expectations it is now probable that the suit of Miss Madeline V. Pol-lard against Representative Breek-oristac. of Kentucky, instituted in August last, in which the plaintiff sues for \$50,000 damages because of alleged breach of promise, will come up for trial within the next few weeks. The probable early hearing of the case will be due, it is explained, to the fact that the Circul-Court calendars were taken up at the beginning of the present term where trials ceased at the close of the preceding term. Hitherto it has been the practice to go back to case No. I. This change, it is thought, may bring the case up for trial during the present month.

Hospital Benefits for Life-Savers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.-Mr. Wise (Va.), from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted to the House to-day, with the recommendation that it pass, the bill extending the benefits of the naval hospi-tals to keepers and crews of life-saving service. The report on the bill states that the people whom it seeks to aid are employes of the Government who are engaged in a service quite as arduous and dangerous as that of sailors and seamen, now employes of the Govern-ment, who are carefully tended in these hospitals. Justice as well as humanity seems to demand that the life savers be given the same privileges and not dis criminated against.

Superintend at Stump III

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.-Superin-WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Superintendent Stump, of the Eurea't of Immigration, is confined to his residence by an attact of rheumatism. His library will delay the sending of warrants to key West, Flu., for a deportation of Cubacigar makers. Already 154 are filled in with the names of those to be sent back to Havanna. The warrants in any event will likely be forwarded Monday port will likely be forwarded Monday next.

Net Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON Feb. 3.—The net Treasury balances to-day increased nearly \$1,000,000. At the close of business to-day the gold holdings stood at \$58,411,050; currency, \$14,531,038. This shows an increase in the gold of nearly \$1,000,000, and a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000 in currency.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DEAD

TRANQUIL END OF THE DISTIN-GUISHED JOURNALIST.

Sketch of the Eventful and Useful Career of One of the Most Noted Men of His Time,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 2-The death of Mr. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, occurred at his home, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, this

morning at \$:01 o'clock. The end of the great publisher and world-famous philanthropist came with the same tranquility with which his remarkable career has been marked. At his bedside were the physicians who had carefully watched his every symptom since the day he was stricken, and Mrs. the companion of his years of

One of the physicians in attendance upon Mr. Childs made the following

statement: "Mr. Childs suffered no pain and his Mr. Childs suhered no pain and an end was peaceful. He had been uncon scious for the past three days, excep at intervals. The change for the wors became manifest about 9:30 o'clock last became manifest abou evening. His pulse faltered and he grew rapidly worse. It was then apparent that the end was near, and that his nly affected his right side, lost the use of both his right arm and

leg. "Mr. Childs, during his last hours, lay like a child asleep, and when he grew so much worse about midnight every attempt was made to rouse him, but

without avail.

"He scarcely spoke a word from the time he was stricken, over two weeks ago, until his death."

Career of George W. Childs,

The career of such a man as George W. Childs is full of instructive lessons in perseverance and industry. Born in Baltimore in 1829, of parents in the middle walk of life, he received a common school education and entered the United States Navy when only thirteen years of age, where he remained for fifteen months. Even in that comparatively short space of time he gained a knowledge of arder and discipline which later on so marked his conduct of affairs. In 1844 he went to Philadelphia, as he thought it afforded a better opportunity and a broader field of husiness than his end a broader field of business than his

self, young Childs, then only fifteen years old, soon managed to obtain employment Thompson, at sixth and Arch streets, Here he worked early and late, applying himself to business in a manner unusua to boys of his age. He book little interes in the customary sports of the lads in well that his employer soon recognized his value and entrusted him with work equiring judgment and tact. He attend ed book auctions to make purchases, and by the time he was sixteen he regularly attended the great trade sales in New York and Boston, where he purchased

whole editions at a time.

At eighteen years of age he had saved up a few hundred dollars, and with this united capital he resolved to set up in business for himself. He considered a small room in the building then occupied by the Public Ledger, at Third and Chestnut streets, and began business.

Here he worked hard and success at-tended his efforts. He soon gained an extensive acquaintaince among publishers, and was recognized as a young man of great business talent. So favorable a reputation was not without its advantages, and by the time he was twenty-one he was offered a partnership in the publishing house of R. E. Peterson & Co. He accepted it, and the firm was changed and the firm was changed. He accepted it, and the firm was changed to Childs & Peterson. Both partners went to work with a will, and as they possessed good judgment their business increased napidly. Mr. Peterson compiled a work entitled "Familiar Sciences," the sale of which Mr. Childs pushed to 200,000 copies, and had it placed in the list of studies in many schools, where it still to rathred.

Public Ledger Enterprise

All this time Mr. Childs had one object All this time Mr. Childs had one object in view. Nearly ten years before he had said to a friend in his little office at Third and Chestnut streets that if he lived he would become owner of the Public Ledger. The gentleman to whom he spoke, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzic, was deeply impressed at the time, and years afterward recalled them in a letter to Mr. Childs, when the latter had become proprietor of what long has been one of the most prominent and widely read newspapers in Philadelphia. In 1836, three journeyor what long has been me of the approximent and widely read newspapers in Philadelphia. In 1826, three journeymen printers—Messrel. Swain, Abell, and Simmons—determined to start a penny paper in the Quaker City. Its first office was in the Arcade, which extended from Chesmut to Jayne street, between Sixth and Seventh, and its editor was Russell Jarvis, a bold and dashing writer. The Daily Transcript, another penny paper, was afterwards consolidated with the Ledger, and its title has ever since appeared on the paper. The Ledger at once gained the sympathy and support of the respectable portion of the commutally, and was compelled several times to enlarge its size and remove to more commodious offices.

After the war broke out the price of white paper, and other articles necessary

After the war broke out the price of white paper, and other articles necessary for its production, advanced to very high figures. Later and material doubled in price, and in 1861 the publishers of the Ledger were losing money daily. Every issue cost \$180 more than they received for it, the annual loss being \$150,000. Mr. Childs, learning that the publishers were anxious to dispose of the paper, looked carefully into the matter. He made a close calculation of the expense of pubthrowing his money away, purchased the whole property on December 5, 1964, for a sum only a little in excess of its annual

Mr. Childs immediately showed how the paper could be published at a profit. He doubled his prices and increased the advertising rates. The change was at once ped off in considerable numbers. Then Mr. Childs conceded a point and reduced the subscription price from twelve to ten cents a week. This brought the old subscribers back.

the circulation and advertising gradually increased and in a short time the paper was firmly established on a substantial and paying footing. In the meantime Mr. Childs worked

carnestly and indefatigably. He superin-tended every department and for several tended every department and for several years did not leave the editorial rooms until midnight. He began by making various changes in the character of the paper. He made the rule that no advertisements having the slightest taint of bad morals should appear in it and though in this respect he lost thousands of dollars, he was more than compensated by creating a class of advertisements for which the Ledger has long been noted.

While exercising this careful supervisn of the advertiding columns, Mr. childs did not neglect the news and control departments. Nothing was allowed to appear in the paper that would wound the feelings of any one, and any attempt at sensation was carefully avoided. The effect of these rules was seen.

in the constantly increasing business and circulation of the paper. The building at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets ame too contracted, and in 1865 the and Chestnut streets was purchased and on its site the present Ledger building

In December, 1832, a fire in the build-ne destroyed the editorial, reporterial, and composing rooms, but these were bortly afterward restored, and Mr. Childs it in addition a large and commodious nex on Samson street, above Sixth, ich is completely equipped as a prin-s office, and can be availed of at once ould fire again visit the building on

Liberality and Charity. Amid the cares of business Mr. Childs always found an opportunity to do good with the wealth he had accumulated it is liberality was proverbial, and there were few public movements to which he was not a contributor. A window of tained glass was put up in Westminster those in memory of George Herbert and William Cowper, at Mr. Childs' expense, persely from a suggestion made by the suggestion made by the Dean Stanley. He also contributed and somely to the monument to Leigh int and the whildow in memory of omess Moore at Bronham. To his mulicence was also due the Shakespeare liking founts in at Stratford-on-Avon. enjunction with his friend, to late Anthony J. Drexel, gave the

lome at Denver, Col. constant and unremitting generosity to those in discress have become a house-hold word in Philadelphia. He was a patron of almost every charter and to each he gave freely and cheer-

nd used

in establishing the Printers'

Mr. Childs' so lal qualities attracted to home the leading people of almost ery nation as his guests. Among those were glad to call him their friend were the late Emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Dufferin. Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, Charles Dickens, Lousfellow, Holmes, Bancroft, General Grant, and George Peabody. In the vast array of friends with whom he corresponded were Washington Irving, William H. Prescott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edward Everett, Horace Greeley, William C. Bryant, Thurlow Weed, and a

host of other prominent men.

In the summer of 1887 Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Childs one of the Board of Visitors to West Ford, and he was unanimously elected chairman by its members. He signalized his visit to the academy by and Sheridad palotel and placed in the guest hall, and also by having headstones and tablets placed on the graves in the cemetery. Mr. Childs was frequently soliteited by his fellow-titzens to become a candidate for various public offices, but invariably refused. He preferred to do good in a quiet way, and in this way he did it largely.

Extent of Mr. Child's Fortune. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 1-Mr. Childs' fortune is believed to be a large one, but whether it be one million or ten

ome for years, and he made excellent of the people of the Islands.

In many ways. But while its income was so large his expenditures lis income was so large his expenditures archial form of government was overlies were great, expenditures institutions, so that the said government was overlied to the control of the contr his income was so large his expenditures ils income was so large his capport of archial form of archial form of a single sign of the Unit thrown by the armed forces of the Unit

It has been said, indeed, by many win were very well acquainted with Mr. Shilds that he would make his namesake his heir, particularly in view of the fact hat he had no children. It will probably be found, however, that Mr. Childs has eff many specific bequests in his will be be to be the controlled that the large research. nd provided that the large number of copie dependent on his bounty, both in nd out of his business, shall be continutheir good fortune while they live, valuable collection of manuscripts relics he gave to the Drexel Insti-

No Change in the Ledger's Policy.

The death of George W. Childs will not the policy of the Public Ledger, will any changes be made in the nor will any changes be made in the management of the paper. By an agreement entered into by Mr. Childs and the late Anthony J. Drexel, and in accordance with a provision of the latter's will, the Drexel estate will now purchase from Mrs. Childs the interest Mr. Childs om Mrs. Childs the interest Mr. Childs id in the Ledger, and will, accordingly, in the paper absolutely. The four riviving children of Anthony J. Drexel, im R. Drexel, Mrs. John R. Fell, nee rah Drexel; Anthony J. Drexel, and orge W. Childs Drexel, will hold equal ares in the property. George W. Childs are publisher of the send perfect of the send results as publisher of the Drexel was installe, as publisher of the Ledger early in October last, and he will continue in this capacity and have sole arge of the plant

Telegrams of Condolence.

rams of condolence were recived the day by Mrs. Childs from Presihe day by Mrs. Childs from Presi-eveland, ex-President Harrison, tys Greshum, Carlisle, Herbert, and Morton, and Postmaster-Bissel, Governor Pattison, Sena-ph R. Hawley of Connecticut, ex-tice-General Thomast L. James, thorman of Maryland, Hon. Seth shop W. F. Nichols of California, history Coursessin at Riagham erson, Congressman Bingham of the American of Control of Vermont, Hon Abram Senator Higgins of Delaware, Armour, John F. Harjes of m. Studelaker, E. Rosewater Neb., Col. John D. Cockerll, hn R. McPherson of New Jersen Of New Jersen of Manual of Cleve-Cyrus Hall McCormick of hop W. C. Doane of Albany, Thomas B. Reed, Murat Halor J. H. Gallinger of New Cornelius Vanderbilt, Parke shop H. C. Potter, John R. Cincinnati, Congressman Wil Thomas Dean of Bryn Mawr co. and the typograms (Pa.) College, and the typographical unions of Philadelphia, Boston, and Der

The Eiruria Encounters Rough Weather. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2-The Cunard ine Steamer Etruria, Captain Walker, which arrived here early this morning from New York, reports that she had a

The sea was running so high off Roches Point, where the steamers step to trans-ter passengers and mails for Ireland, that the tenders could not be approached by the Etruria. She therefore proceeded for Liverpool without landing pareergers or

Fataity Stabbed lils Father.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 3.-Last night at an entertainment at the home of George B. Swift, in district No. Fourteen, of this (Montgomery) county, Swift

REPUBLICANS AIR THEIR PREJU DICED FIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Raynor Defends the President in Half-Hearted Way_Mr. Money's Splendid Defence of the Administration:

tatives of the United States of America regards with pleasure and satisfaction the prompt action of Rear Admiral Benham, on the 27th altimo, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, in his efforts to protect the citizens and commerce of the United States."

In this connection he had read the of dispatches from Benham and Thompson Mr. Money asked unanimous consent

for its immediate consideration, but Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, objected. Mr. Money appeared very much annoyed at this action and called attention to the fact that the objection did not come om a Democrat.

"But it comes from one who stands

very near the Democratic party," replied
Mr. Reed.
At 12:20 P. M. the morning hour expired and the special order providing for
the consideration of the Hawaiian resothe consideration of the Hawaiian reso-lution was read and Mr. Hitt (III.) was recognized to continue his speech, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the House yesterday. He referred caus-tically to the action of a Democratic member in introducing this morning a resolution commending Admiral Benham for firing upon a Brazilian vessel, while there was already pending in the House a resolution to blacken the name of an American officer who never fired a gun and who declared that his sole aim was to project American (fig. 2012). to protect American life and property.

Rayner's Two-Sided Argument,

Rayaer's Two-sided Argument.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Raynor (Dem., Md.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who supported the committee resolution, Mr. Raynor, after a few words of introduction, said:

a few words of introduction, said:

"My opinion is this: In the first place, I am convinced beyond all manner of reasonable doubt that Mr. Stevens, the Minister of the United States, was an active participant in the overthrow of the monarchy in the kingdom of Hawaii; and, in the second place, the President having submitted the matter to Congress, I am satisfied that, according to the usages and principles of international law, we have no right, by the use of arms or force, to remedy the wrong that has been committed, and that all efforts for a peaceable solution of the matter having the house of the first the time, and all efforts to do anything to waris saving the structure or its contents were hopeless, and the efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving the adjoining buildings. The fire also communicated to the St Mary Magdalene Catholic church, which adjoined the Boston store on the vest, The church was a frame structure, and was one of the landmarks of the city. The priests' residence and the church, and all three were quickly licked up by the fishers, scarcely anything being saved from the church or convent.

During the hottest time of the fire the word waris saving the structure or its contents were hopeless, and the efforts of the fire also communicated to the St Mary Magdalene Catholic church, which adjoined the Boston store on the church, and all three were quickly licked up by the fishers, school were attached to the church, and all three were quickly licked up by the fishers, contents were devoted to saving the adjoining buildings. The fire also communicated to the St Mary Magdalene Catholic church, which adjoined the Boston store on the vest, The church was a frame structure, and was one of the landmarks of the church, and all three were quickly licked up by the fisher saving the hottes been committed, and that all efforts for a peaceable solution of the matter having terminated, we have no further right to intervene, and that it is our dity for the present to recognize the de facto government that is now in charge, and our duty in the future to recognize such form of government as may be determined upon by the wishes and suffrages of the people of the Islands.

d in direct gifts. The profit from the bilication of the Leders alone is said to save averaged as his; as \$1.00 a day.

The Public Ledger of the investigation whatever. No on the investigation whatever. No on the public ledger of the investigation whatever. publication of the Ledger alone is said to have averaged as his as \$1.00 a day.

The reads the testimony and impartially an about this wishes and it is probable that both his wishes and those of his partner in the ownership of the paper, the late A. J. Drevel, will be carried out by the present publisher, George W. Childs Drevel. The latter, young semileman was associated with Mr. Childs as publisher in September last.

It has been said, indeed, by many who is now asserted, that the abdication of the committee will be able to the Queen was not to those who constitute the Present government, but was made to the forces of the United States, and none else."

Auch unaxes. There is no difficulty about this to one of the nomination of the consideration of the nomination of the Saprems Court, but doubt is expressed as to whether the committee will be able to reach a conclusion at that time.

It is believed that at least one Democratic member last.

It has been said, indeed, by many who may change the facts that have been to whether the committee will be able to the country in favor of the proposition that is now asserted, that the abdication of the nomination of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the superstance of the Suprems Court, but doubt is expressed as to whether the committee will be able to reach a conclusion at that time.

It is believed that at least one Democratic many in part of the Queen was not to those who constitute the present government, but was made to the forces of the United States, and none else."

none else."

Referring to the incident of the raising of the American flag at Honolulu, he said Mr. Stevens and his flag was like an Irishman and his shillaiah—whenever you see a head hit it, and whenever you see a place to raise a flag, run it up. (Loud Republican applause and clicers greeted this sentiment.)

"That is the first patriotic sentiment

"That is the first patriotic sentiment he has uttered," said a Republican mem-

ber.
Then Mr. Hayner turned his attention to Mr. Boutelle, and said that he had not ceased talking about the law for twentyfive years. "No, and I never shall," said Mr. Bou-

telle, amidst Republican applause.
"He talks about it all day," said Mr.
Raynor, "and dreams about it all night,

and thinks about it all the time." (Republican applause.)
When, in alluding to the Queen, he said that he had no commiscration for her, for she had placed herself beyond the pale of civilization, he was greeted with Repub-

lican applause. Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) was granted an extension of time if he should need it be fore he began his remarks in opposition t the resolution of the Foreign Affairs Com mittee. He then went over every step in the revolution and discussed them seria-tim, to show that neither Minister Ste-vens nor Captain Wiltze had exceeded their instructions.

The President Defended.

As Mr. Blair finished his remarks, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) asked that as the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were consuming all the time for debute, the House should hold an evening session to-night in order to give other members a chance to speak.

Mr. Stone (Dem., Ky.,) objected, however, and Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) was recognized. While he did not undertake to defend the motal character of the Queen, he declared that had nothing to do with her right to rule. He believed that Stevens was not only a party to a plan to overthrow the Queen, but that the plan was most carefully laid. The Minister knew he had no right whatever to land marines except at the request of the government, for he had so admitted before; yet he landed troops from the Boston at the request of a self-appointed committee of safety.

Touching the legality of Mr. Blouat's appointment, Mr. Money said he had a list of one hundred precedents, a few of which he quoted, and then, turning to

of one hundred precedents, a few of which he quoted; and then, turning to the flug lowering incident, he said Mr. Blount had the same right to haul down the American flug at Honolulu as he would have had to haul if Jean Jone would have had to haul it down from the masshead of a pirate.

A sharp discussion occurred between Messrs. Money and Pickler (Rep., S. D.). In the course of which the latter asked whether Mr. Money endorsed the astion of the administration in persisting in its policy of restoration after it had learned that the Queen threatened to execute all those who were engaged in the revolu-

Mr. Money replied that the administration had not persisted in its course to restore the Queen, but specifically states that it could not continue its mediation unless she agreed to the conditions im-But do you endorse the course of the

administration in being willing to restore the Queen, even though she accepted the terms, after learning what a bloodthirsty woman she was?" persisted Mr. Pickler, "I endorse the course of the administration" islowly, as if weighing his words

woman over American citizens?" he FATUITY OF THE LORDS. asked. Mr. Money said that the question was irrelevant, and unless the gentleman from South Dakota confined himself to

the subject under discussion he would have to decline to yield further, Mr. Money's time expired shortly after-

wards, and he was warmly applauded. To Vote on the Question Monday.

Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.) spoke on the opposition to the Administration Hawalian policy. He was an annexationist. Mr. Draper yielded a portion of his time to Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, who washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—After the reading of yesterday's Journal and the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Money (Miss.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representing the previous question on the Hawaiian resolution be extended from 4 o'clock Monday until the same hour Tuesday. This was in order to give time for speaking on the Hawaiian resolutions. Objection was made, and Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet at 10 o'clock

Monday. Mr. Boutelle said that a proposition had Mr. Houtelle said that a proposition had been made to consider his privileged resolution immediately after the pending question, and he suggested that the vote on the pending resolution and his privileged resolution be taken at the same time—Monday at 4 o'clock. It was finally decided to take the vote on both resolutions at 3:30 Tuesday, and that the Housemeet at 11 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

The House then, at 5:25, adjourned,

OMAHA'S DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE. Half a Block Reduced to Ashes, Entailing a

Loss of \$350,000. OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 3.-At 7 o'clock this evening, while the Boston store, at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, was crowdel with customers, a slight flame made its appearance in the front part of the store. It rapidly ran up some draperies, and in a minute the entire store was a mass of flames. The customers and clerks rushed for the doors, and barely escaped with their lives. The fire depart. ed with customers, a slight flame made its appearance in the front part of the store. It rapidly ran up some draperies, escaped with their lives. The fire depart-ment responded promptly to the alarm, but the building was on fire from the ellar to the roof in an incredibly short were hopeless, and the efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving the adjoining buildings. The fire also communicated to

couragement to His Friends. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.-The Senate Judiciary Committee will unquestionably devote the greater part of the time of its meeting next Monday to the

change. The chances at this time are better, however, for a change in Peckham's favor than against, and the prospect for a fa-vorable report, when the report is made, are consequently improved to that ex-tent. Opponents of Mr. Peckham recog-nize this fact, and declare that they are prepared for it, as they expect to gain in the Senate what they may lose in com-

PEIXOTO SEIZES A BRITISH TUG. She Had Been Smuggling Dynamite to the Insurgen s.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3.—The Brit-ish tug Cardiff was yesterday seized by order of President Peixoto, on the ground hat she had been smuggling dynamite A large quantity of dynamite was found

The affair has caused a schsation scarcely less than that caused by Admiral Benham's action.

The Situation Unchanged at Rio. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—There were apparently no new developments in the Brazilian situation to-day, Secretary Harbert received a telegram from Rear Admiral Benham stating that there was no change in the condition of affairs at Rio. The State Department and the Navy Department are in almost hourly expecta-tion of official information that Da Gama has given notice of his intention to bombard Rio.

Failure of a Savings Bank,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 3.-It was announced to-day that the Louisville Dime Savings Bank has gone into liquida-

tion.
The bank was started in July, 1800, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.-For Virginia: Clearing, colder, north winds, fair Monday. For North Carolina and South Carolina;

learing, decidedly colder, northwest

Weather conditions and general foreeast: The storm which appeared in the southwest Friday night has moved east-ward over the Gulf States, and is central this evening over Northeastern Georgia. The storm has moved from Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An area of high barometer has overspread the Western and Southwestern States.

The temperature has risen in the Atthe upper lake region over the Orio and Mississippi valleys, the middle, and south-ern Rocky mountain regions.

The cold wave has overstread the upper

lake region and the southeastern slope of the Rocky mountain districts.

Rain has fallen generally in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio and

Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, and snow is reported in the upper lake region and the middle Rocky mountain districts.

Clearing and decidedly colder weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast and Gulf States, and the cold wave will probably extend over the Gulf States and New England by Sunday evening. In the central valleys and the upper lake regions the weather will be warmer and fair.

HANGE OF THERMOMETER.

mediation."

Pickleg continued to press his question, but in a slightly different form.

"Do you endorse the course of the administration in trying to put such a such a such a significant form.

EXAGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yester-day: 9.A. M., 29. \$\psi\$ M., \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 9. M., \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 9. M., \$\frac{1}{2}\$; midnight, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

THE LABORS OF THE LOWER ROUSE DESTROYED IN TWO NIGHTS.

Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Bills Rendered Worthless and Dissolution of Parliament May Result.

(Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.-In dealing with the Parish Councils bill, the House of Lords have destroyed in two nights the constructive labors of the House of Commons in forty sittings. The measure is now so mangled that it is impossible for the Government to accept it. Nor is there any hope of a compromise unless the Tory peers abandon their leading amendments, a course which would brand them with greater imbecility and vaciliation than they have yet shown. Lord Salisbury has been described as a lath painted so as to look like iron, but he would show himself to be a mere reed if he should bow to the Government, who will not ac-

cede to any one of the principal conserva-tive amendments. Effect of the Change

The crucial character of the Tory changes in the bill is evident at first glance. One new provision is that, instead of creating a council in every parish of 200 linhabitants or more, the bill's operation shall be limited to parishes of 500 or more. Such a change would make councils impossible in some 4,500 parishes contemplated by the bill. The mass of agricultural laborers would be disfranchised, moreover, by the creation of a rate-paying qualification. The use of school-rooms for meetings to discuss allotments or election would be forbidden, would be hampered by the transfer of the control from the district to the county councils, where the influence of the landlords is much stronger. The public charities would be removed from the control of the parish councils, and, it is said, Lord Salisbury intends to put the apex on this pyramid of folly by eliding the clauses reforming London's vestry system.

The peers seem blind to the fate which their incessant provocation of trouble with the commons must eventually pre-pare for them. Some Unionist Journal's express astonishment at the fatulty of the upper House, and the only gleam of common sense shown in that body came from the Liberal-Unionist leader, the Duke of Devonshire and a few of his colleagues, who voted with the Government against the proposal to deprive the bulk of agri-cultural laborers of their franchise. The most discreditable exhibition in the de-bate was made by the bishops, thirty-two of whom voted to exclude parish meet-ings from school rooms in the face of proof that such a course would drive the men to the public houses on all political occasions.

Dissolution May Result.

Wfil the conflict begun in the two Houses of Parliament precipitate the dissolution? The Conservatives are confident that it will. They are already flurry of campaign activity and the Liber-Some Slight Indications Which Give En-

flurry of campaign activity and the Liberals also have quickened their preparations for an appeal to the country.

Mr. Gladstone's nebulous denial that he was about to resign, is regarded as leaving the Cabinet free to Cissolye inmediately after the action of the peers renders hopeless the passage of the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability hills. Nevertheless Edward Majorthanks. the leading Covernment whip, declared in a speech to his constituents last evening, that the Cabinet would not dissolve before passing their programme of reforms ter what might become of the bill else-where. If the House of Lorda should challenge the Government to deadly contest, he said, the Government w

shrink. The majority in the Commons would fight it out. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, exclaimed in a speech last even-ing: "The House of Lords are mad. The patience of the people is exhausted. How

long is this to last? The report that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign is understood to have originated in a conversation between Mrs. Gladstone and an intimate friend n Diaritz. Mrs. Gladstone spoke with much feeling of the desirability of freeing her husband from his public burdens. Just before going to Biaritz, Mr. Gladstone talked with several cabinet ministers about his growing infirmities, and de-spite their carnest protestations, insisted emphatically that he had lost much of his power as a leader. The Pall Mall Gazette had, without doubt, sound reason for cir-

culating its report concerning him. Transactions in "Boodle."

The proceedings in bankruptcy of the South American and Mexican Company show a loss of more than one million pounds. The case is full of transactions in "boodle." The company was started in "boodle." The company was started by the trustees of an insurance corpora-tion and the Murrietas, and once the tion and the Murrictas, and once the Stock Exchange was called lokingly, the Murricta Relief Fund. The evidence has proved that Galindez, manager of the Murrictas, was allowed a commission of 90,000 pounds on a loan of 190,000 pounds. Several directors borrowed large amounts from the company's funds and made a boxus disposition of shares, one man giving 1,000 pounds worth to his house maid.

man giving 1,000 pounds worth to ho house maid.

E. F. Powers, chief promoter of the company, admitted candidly that he dis-cussed with another director a plan to distribute "boodie" amounting to 165,600 pounds. All the men involved in the scandal enjoyed formerly good reputa-tions in the city.

The great missionary conference of the Anglican church will open on May 20th. American and Colonial bishops are ex-pected to take a conspicuous part in its twelve sessions.

weive zensions. Relations of Socialists to Anarchists. Relations of Socialists to Anarchist.

The conference of the Independent Labor party ended in Manchester to-day, James Keir Hardie, M. P., presided over the final session. A motion that the conference repudiate all sympathy and relations with the Anarchists was the bettering of a heated discussion. Kel-Hardenning of a heated discussion. ginning of a heated discussion. Ket- Har-die participated in it to say that it would not do to call one another names, and that while Anarchist and Socialist meththat while Anarchist and Socialist methods differed, it might be that the Anarchists were only more zealous than other reformers. Eventually the motion was amended so as to declare that, inasmuch as constitutional methods were remedying the conditions of the workingnes, the Independent Labor party would not ally itself with any party adopting other methods.

other methods.

Heavy Failure in Brooklyn. BEOOKLYN, Feb. 3.—Liebman Bro-thers Company, the dry goods and furel-ture dealers, with a large store on Fuiton street, this city, failed this afternoon. They were closed down this morning by Sheriff Butling, on an attachment issued by Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme by Justice Lawrerce, of the Supreme Court of New York, on judgments for \$75,000. The firm could not collect from its debtors and could not extend its

notes.

It was re-organized on August 5th last, with a capital of \$50,000. The assets are put at \$50,000, and the liabilities at \$50,000. The firm employed 38 persons, it was one of the largest houses of the kind in Brooklyn.